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*An Encyclopedia of Industrialism.* London: Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1912. 16mo, pp. xi+543. 1s. net.

This admirable little book is one of the series of "Nelson's Encyclopaedic Library." By "industrialism" is meant "those social and economic conditions which have been brought about by the modern development of manufactures, together with the concomitant 'extractive' and transporting industries." It includes the problems brought about by the increase and concentration of population, the problems of the production and distribution of wealth, and treats, among other things, of new fiscal and educational systems, trusts, labor organizations and disputes, social legislation, and emigration. The book is concerned primarily with conditions in Great Britain, although some attention is paid to the situation in the colonies, in the United States, in Germany, in France, and in other countries.

Thirty subjects are treated in articles varying in length from eight to thirty-seven pages by twenty different writers. Among the writers are W. J. Ashley, A. L. Bowley, S. J. Chapman, J. S. Nicholson, Arthur Shadwell, and Philip Snowden, whose names guarantee the quality of the work. Most of the articles have an analysis at the beginning, and several have bibliographies which include, in some instances, references to French and German books as well as to English and American authorities. The arrangement is alphabetical and besides the thirty articles, 106 entries are made with references to the articles. In the text, frequent cross-references are given. These features, together with a rather full index, make it possible to get, without difficulty, all of the information the book contains on any given topic. A few of the articles are illustrated, for example, the article on "Factory Construction." Numerous statistical tables are given. Usually, though not always, the figures are brought down to 1910 or 1911.

The American reader will perhaps be most interested in the accounts of some of the later British social legislation, such as the Health Insurance Bill of 1911, the Labor Exchanges Act of 1909, the Minimum Wage (Trade Boards) Act of 1909, and the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act of 1912.

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*The Sale of Liquor in the South.* By LEONARD STOTT BLAKEY. ("Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law," Vol. LI.) New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1912. 4to, pp. 56. \$1.00.

This is an enlightening statistical study of the prohibitory movement against the sale of liquor in the South. The fourteen southern commonwealths located south of the state of Pennsylvania, the Ohio River, and the states of Missouri and Oklahoma were selected as the field for this investigation, because of the peculiar fact that in every state of this group the same method of repression was employed; i.e., "local-prohibition-through-special-legislation."

After a careful statement of the problem the author considers, successively, the progress in the repression of the saloon, the dispensary movement in the South, hindrances of federal law to prohibitory enforcement, and the Negro as a factor in the prohibitory movement. The final chapter is devoted to a conclusion, giving critical information, regarding the origin of the movement in the South, the methods of repression employed, and the results achieved.

The principal sources of information are the reports of the United States Census, reports of the state departments of the different southern commonwealths, county local-option elections, and statutory enactments assembled from the session laws of the states involved. The data thus secured have been appended to the body of the work in the form of tables, maps, charts, lists of statutes, and official reports, making the whole perfectly intelligible to the general reader, and affording a basis for testing any of the conclusions drawn, or for taking up a more intensive study of the subject.

Though complete in itself, the present study is only a part of a wider investigation along similar lines, which the author intends to make, for other parts of the United States. The method of treatment pursued and the character of the information presented make the contribution noteworthy to all who are interested in this far-reaching problem.

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*Elementary Economics.* By S. J. CHAPMAN. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1913. 12mo, pp. x+163. \$0.75.

This little volume is an abridgment of the author's *Political Economy* (1912) and is intended to prepare the reader for his *Outlines of Political Economy* (1913). It is confined almost entirely to a discussion of general principles, omitting any treatment of the ethical or practical relations of economics.

The book can hardly be classed as one valuable for use as a text in beginning economics. It is more of a handbook on the subject for general readers and is therefore difficult to estimate as a contribution to economic science. Most of the general principles are touched upon, but scarcely more than that. For example, such important subjects as demand, capital, markets, purchasing power of money, etc., are accorded one page for treatment, and many other important phenomena are dismissed with little more than broad, general statements concerning them. To be sure, a detailed treatment is probably unnecessary and certainly impossible in a book with such limitations.

Professor Chapman is apparently a follower of Marshall in his views on utility, and on demand and supply and their relative combination in determining price. He accepts the Ricardian doctrine of rent in its application to "fertility," "situational," and even "personal" rents. Differences in the values of goods in different countries is his explanation of international trade. He distinguishes between gross and net or pure interest, the latter being distinctly a payment for the loan of capital, while the former includes this together with payments to cover risk and worry. The interest rate is fixed